

# Third Reich

Return Of The Holy Roman Empire



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## Introduction



On September 6, 1936, Adolf Hitler entered St. Catherine's Catholic Church in Nuremberg. The Fuhrer had arrived for the opening ceremony celebrating the return of the Holy Lance and the Holy Roman Empire's Crown Jewels to Germany.

A large red carpet stretched from the church's entrance down the aisle. Red and black drapes were hung from the ceiling to the floor, and windows blocked to increase the power of the spotlights glowing on the display cases. They were filled with the crown, orb, scepter, lance, and swords, placed on an ancient medieval stone box in the chapel.

SS guards dressed in formal black uniforms stood at attention in the aisles. Two trumpeters stood on the balcony, dressed in colorful medieval costumes.

Standing at the podium, Hitler declared, "In no other German city is there as strong a connection between the past and present... as in Nuremberg, the old and the new imperial city. This city, which the old German Reich deemed fit to defend the regalia behind its walls, has regained ownership of these symbols which testifies to the power and strength of the old Reich... and is a manifestation of German power and greatness in the New German Reich.

"Touching the crown, Hitler explained, "The German people have declared themselves the bearers of the thousand-year crown.

"These Crown Jewels had been passed on from one ruler to the next without interruption for nearly a thousand years, and worshipped as holy relics by Catholics throughout Europe.

On the first day of this opening celebration, two hundred thousand people saw the Holy Lance and Crown Jewels. In the coming months, millions more flocked to these treasures.



Back in 1424, Holy Roman Emperor Sigismund had placed the Holy Lance and Crown Jewels in Nuremberg where, by royal decree, they were to remain for the rest of eternity. However, they were removed in 1796 and later sent to Austria, to keep them from falling into the hands of Napoleon.

But Hitler had taken them from the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna. He brought these holy Catholic relics back to their traditional home.

The Third Reich can't be understood without knowing what had come before it. In essence, Nazi Germany was a feudal monarchy with Hitler as ruler. The Third Reich was a return to the Holy Roman Empire.

Hitler wanted to become the next Holy Roman Emperor. He saw himself as part of the long line of Catholic Emperors destined to rule Europe. It was his vision for Germany and his plan for the world. He eventually wanted to be crowned by the Pope, the same way Charlemagne and Frederick the Great had been in the past.

Therefore, Hitler needed the Holy Roman Empire's crown, the orb, the scepter, and the imperial sword for the coronation ceremony. These objects, the ancient imperial insignia, were sacred symbols of the "Thousand Year Reich" and the dynastic succession of the Catholic Emperors.

The Holy Roman Empire Crown Jewels were ancient German symbols of Catholic monarchy. Their reputation had been formed by nearly two thousand years of Christian mysticism and German legends.

Hitler planned to resurrect Nuremberg as the imperial city of the German Reich. In speeches he explained Germany's brain was Berlin, its heart was Munich, and its soul was Nuremberg.



After Emperor Sigismund presented the Holy Lance and Crown Jewels to Nuremberg, the city became the unofficial capital of the Holy Roman Empire. By royal decree, they were to be presented once a year for public viewing.



Crowds gathered in the Nuremberg's market square each year on the second Friday after Easter to view the imperial treasures displayed on a specially constructed shrine and stage.

The display ceremony became known as the Feast of the Holy Lance. It began with a triumphal parade through the city to the town square. Following the parade, the treasures were placed on an elevated platform.

The first treasures displayed were the relics related to Christ's birth. Then the imperial insignia was presented, which included the crown, orb, scepter, and swords. Finally, the Passion or "blood relics" were introduced, which included the Holy Lance.

Thousands of Germans participated, including royalty, knights, and common citizens. Pilgrims flocked from as far away as Spain and Portugal to participate in the elaborate, week-long festivals.

Nuremberg's famous clock, the Mannleinlaufen, was located on the front of the Church of Our Lady. The clock had life-sized mechanical figurines of Holy Roman Empire royalty.

Every day at noon for more than four hundred years, delicately carved drummers and trumpeters heralded the arrival of seven princes, dukes and bishops. The royal procession then emerged to swear allegiance to a figurine of Emperor Charles IV, seated on a gilded throne, wearing a polychrome crown, and fittingly attired in the colorful robes and imperial regalia of the Holy Roman Empire.



Nuremberg's famous fountain, the Schoner Brunnen, displayed stone-carved figures of the Holy Roman Empire's princes, dukes, and bishops, along with a host of Angels who blessed them.

Even after the Holy Roman Empire had dissolved, Nuremberg continued to display and celebrate the Holy Lance and Crown Jewels.

After Hitler brought them back to the city in 1936, Catholics flocked from all of Europe to see the treasures. Nuremberg's market square was renovated and renamed Adolf Hitler Platz. Other projects included repairs on the city's town hall, the Holy Ghost Hospital, Saint Catherine's Catholic Church, and Saint Lorenz Catholic Church (which was scheduled to become the Third Reich's national cathedral).

Hitler's plan for Nuremberg was to honor the greatness of the Holy Roman Empire and the storybook romanticism of the Middle Ages. The centerpiece of these renovation projects was the Nuremberg Castle, which was a symbol of medieval German greatness. The Knight's Hall and the imperial residence were restored to their former glory.

The King's Chapel was the most important project in the plan. In this chapel, the Holy Roman Emperors attended Mass, praying with the Holy Lance and the Crown Jewels. It was the spiritual center of the city, where the Teutonic Knights protected the Crown Jewels. Hitler rededicated the King's Chapel to the Holy Roman Emperors and Teutonic Knights who had worshipped there.

Nuremberg was the city where hundreds of thousands attended Nazi Party rallies each year. Young children welcomed Hitler's motorcade with bundles of flowers. It was where architect Albert Speer, in his vision of heaven on earth, created enormous "temples" dedicated to the sacred glory of the Reich.

As Hitler stood at the podium, he told the crowds that Germany would rule the world.

## **Index**

### **The Spear Of Destiny**

Saint Longinus & The Holy Lance

(Page 8-12)

### **Hitler & The Crown Jewels**

Of The Holy Roman Empire

(Page 13-17)

### **Aryan Jesus**

The Catholic Church & Positive Christianity

(Page 18-22)

### **Holy Roman Emperors**

Catholic Kings Protecting Catholic Europe

(Pages 23-24)

### **Saint Charles Martel**

Savior Of Europe

(Page 25-27)

### **Saint Charlemagne**

Father Of Europe

(Page 28-29)

### **Saint Otto I**

Protector Of Europe

(Page 30-33)

## **Saint Henry IV**

The Walk To Canossa

(Page 34-37)

## **Saint Frederick Barbarossa**

Kaiser Rotbart Of Germany

(Page 38-42)

## **Saint Adolf Hitler**

Catholic Fuhrer Of The Third Reich

(Page 43-46)

## **Nazi Fiscal Policy**

Influenced By Catholic Economic Theory

(Page 47-51)

## **Cum Nimis Arsurdum**

Nuremberg Laws Were Catholic Papal Policy

(Page 52-56)

## **Catholics Invented Jewish Ghettos**

Created Badges For Jews

(Page 57-59)

## **Reichskulturkammer**

Nazi Germany's Catholic Inquisition

(Page 60-70)

## **Schutzstaffel**

SS Officers Were Inspired By Teutonic Knights

(Page 71-74)



# The Spear Of Destiny

## Saint Longinus & The Holy Lance



On March 15th, the Catholic feast day of Saint Longinus, Adolf Hitler secured the Holy Lance from the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna, Austria.

The Holy Lance was the twenty inch-long steel spear point that had pierced the side of Christ while he was dying on the cross.

Saint Longinus was a Roman soldier, although tradition claims he could have been German (since Rome often hired soldiers from their tribes). Longinus had served his legion faithfully before poor eyesight ended his battlefield career.

Out of respect for his service, Pontius Pilate gave Longinus less demanding jobs, including execution assignments on Mount Cavalry. On Good Friday, Jesus was bleeding and battered, with a wreath of thorns wrapped around his head, nailed to the cross.

To be certain that Jesus was dead, Longinus was ordered to drive his spear into Jesus' right side. When he withdrew the spear, blood and water sprayed from the wound and splashed him in the eyes.

Therefore, Longinus may be considered the first Christian. His sin was cleansed and his vision was restored.

Longinus knelt at the cross, begged forgiveness, and acknowledged Christ's divinity. He has been transformed by the miraculous healing and inspired by Christ's dignity and courage during the crucifixion.

For the next twenty eight years, Longinus walked throughout the Roman Empire with the spear in his hand, spreading Christ's message. Eventually, he was attacked for his faith. Torturers removed his teeth, tongue, and finally his head. Yet, he never denied his beliefs. Centuries later, the Roman Catholic Church declared him a saint.

The Holy Lance later became the sacred blood relic of the Holy Roman Empire and was venerated by generations of Germans. They believed that it was only through struggle and bloodshed, when Saint Longinus was bathed in the Christ's blood, that purification and redemption could take place.



Saint Longinus and the Holy Lance demonstrate the bloody struggle of Christianity. Saint Longinus carried the message of Christianity throughout Europe and later became a martyr.

His story inspired generations of the Holy Roman Emperors, who fought on the same battlefields as the German soldiers of World War II.

After Saint Longinus was martyred, the Holy Lance eventually passed to Saint Maurice. He was another Roman soldier, serving as commander of the Theban Legion. He was a respected warrior and a devout Christian.

In 287, Roman Emperor Maximian ordered the Theban Legion to destroy the Aryan tribes in Switzerland. After arriving in the Alps and meeting his opponents, he discovered that the tribes were Christians. The Theban legions refused to fight them, since Maurice and his soldiers also believed in Christ.

Emperor Maximian was furious that Mauritus had defied his command. He ordered a "decimation", in which every tenth man was selected from the ranks of the Theban Legion and beheaded. The only way they could save themselves was to deny Christ, proclaim the Emperor's divinity, and make offerings to the Roman gods.

Maximian had expected them to give up their faith in Jesus, but each soldiers knelt to pray instead. In Christ's name, they offered their necks to the executioners.

According to a Medieval Legend, Saint Longinus's ghost appeared to them and invited each to join his Christian army in the afterlife. As their heads fell, miracles were reported. A headless Theban soldier carried his removed skull to the top of a hill, where he knelt, prayed, and died.

As the survivors of the first round of executions continued to declare their faith, the slaughter continued until the nearby Rhine River flowed with the blood of six thousand martyrs. The story gradually spread throughout the Roman Empire and added to the growing popularity of the Holy Lance.

Centuries later, the Roman Catholic Church declared him a saint. He was also recognized as the patron saint of the Holy Roman Empire.



After Saint Maurice was martyred, the Holy Lance eventually passed to Roman Emperor Constantine. In 312, on the night before the epic Battle of the Milvian Bridge, he had a vision of a flaming cross in the sky and Greek letters burning in the clouds. He instructed his soldiers to mark their shields with the symbol and they were victorious.

During this era, Christianity was developing an identity. Constantine's mother, Saint Helena promoted the cross as a symbol of Christ's victory over death. In a similar way, Constantine promoted the Holy Lance as the symbol of Christ's authority.

According to the medieval legend, whoever possessed the Holy Lance held the destiny of mankind in his hands. The Holy Lance came to represent God's appointed earthly monarchy, the Holy Roman Empire.

The next Roman Emperor to possess the Holy Lance after Constantine was Theodosius. He built a basilica in Milan to display the sacred relic, which attracted thousands of viewers. The Holy Lance was included into the Holy Day Eucharist. During communion, it was used to cut the bread and dipped into the chalice of wine. The Holy Lance was soaked with consecrated Eucharistic wine and became known as the "bleeding lance" of the Longinus sacrament.

Following the dissolution of the Roman Empire over the next century, there were several accounts of rulers who possessed the Holy Lance and the powers they gained.

Eventually the German King Charlemagne secured the sacred relic. In 800, he was crowned the Emperor of Rome by Pope Leo III, which created the Holy Roman Empire.



For the next thousand years, Germany was the Holy Roman Empire and the German King was recognized as the Emperor of Rome.

Charlemagne believed the Holy Lance was not just a symbol, but a source of Christ's power, giving him the divine right to rule.

It was similar to the way soldiers became knights when the king placed his sword on their shoulder. The German King became the Holy Roman Emperor when he was crowned by the pope and the Holy Lance rested on his shoulder.

Christ's suffering was symbolically "shouldered" by the King, who fought against the enemies of the Church. He was willing to shed his blood for the redemption of sinners and serve as an instrument of God.

Emperor Charlemagne was renowned for his loyalty to family and the chivalric values. He represented the greatness of a medieval Christian king and inspired the future Holy Roman Emperors.

The Holy Lance had become a symbol of transference, or transition of power from one Holy Roman Emperor to the next. It remained the sacred possession of following Catholic rulers for centuries.

The legend of the Holy Lance spread throughout Europe. In the 13th century, German knight Wolfram von Eschenbach presented these stories in his epic poem, *Parzival*.

The Holy Lance inspired many future Germans, including composer Richard Wagner. In 1882, he wrote *Parsifal*, an opera version of the epic poem.

The legend of the "bleeding lance" helped revive German nationalism and later became Adolf Hitler's favorite opera.

# Hitler & The Crown Jewels

## Of The Holy Roman Empire



In 1909, Hitler was living in Vienna, Austria. He was a struggling art student with large ambitions but little talent. One day, he visited the Kunsthistorisches Museum and entered room 11, where he saw the Holy Lance and the Crown Jewels for this first time. He would have learned from the catalogue description near the display that the treasures on display were the ancient insignia of the German kings, passed down to each following ruler by divine right.

In *Mein Kampf*, he later wrote “During those years a view of life and a definite outlook on the world took shape in my mind. These became the granite basis of my conduct at that time. Since then I have extended that foundation only very little, and I have changed nothing in it.” The Crown Jewels of the Holy Roman Empire were cherished symbols of the medieval concept of Catholic government. This idea began in 800, when the German King Charlemagne was crowned Roman Emperor by Pope Leo III and lasted more than one thousand years.

The Crown Jewels of the Holy Roman Empire included the imperial crown, the orb, the scepter, and two swords.

The crown was not round in shape, like most modern crowns, but octagonal with eight hinged plates rounded off at the top and a golden cross in the front. The orb was in the shape of a globe with a cross on top, symbolizing Christ’s authority over the world. The scepter was a ceremonial staff that represented the king’s authority.

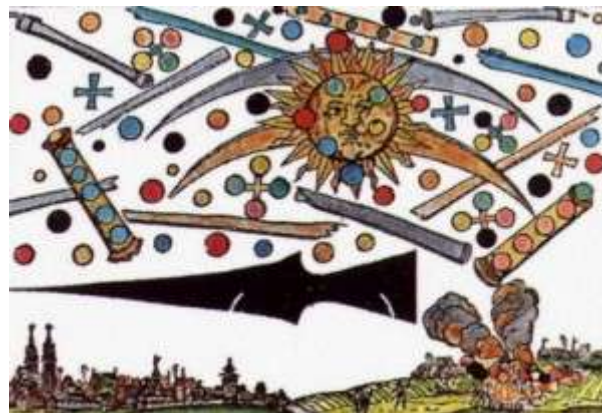


At coronation ceremonies, the imperial sword of Saint Mauritius was always carried ahead of the king and pointed upward. It was different from the ceremonial sword, which the king used to bestow knighthood on loyal subjects. Its handle had the imperial eagle, and the crossbar was inscribed with the words “Christus vincit, Christus regnat, Christus imperat” (Christ triumphs, Christ rules, Christ commands).

In the early medieval period, the Holy Lance and the Crown Jewels moved with the emperor from city to city. In 1424, Holy Roman Emperor Sigismund placed the Holy Lance and Crown Jewels in Nurnberg where, by royal decree, they were to remain for the rest of eternity.

Nurnberg was recognized as an “imperial city”, directly under the control of the Holy Roman Emperor. The Teutonic Knights, a special group of soldier-priests, received the duty of protecting the treasure.

Pilgrims came from far and near to see the Holy Lance and Crown Jewels. Their mystical powers were felt by townspeople and visiting royalty alike. Isabella of Spain sent a piece of fabric to Nurnberg to be pierced by the spear point so she could wear it close to her heart.



On April 4th of 1561, the Nurnberg saw what has been described as a “war in the heavens”. Chroniclers wrote it was a “frightful spectacle” and “dreadful apparition”. According to them, this “celestial battle” in the sky ended with the sacred image of the triumphant Holy Lance.

Following the Reformation, some Protestants stopped believing in the Holy Lance and the Crown Jewels. They claimed these sacred relics were ancient symbols that had become irrelevant in the “modern world”.

German nun, Sister Anna Catherine Emmerich was asked to verify the authenticity of the Holy Lance. Many people had stopped believing it was the actual spear that had pierced Christ's side during the crucifixion.

When Sister Anna Catherine touched the top of the Holy Lance, she had a mystic vision and a stigmatic wound appeared on her side. Astonished witnesses noticed that blood and water poured from the wound, which also flowed when Christ was pierced during the crucifixion. Their faith was restored.

However, the Holy Roman Empire was weakening. In 1796, the Holy Lance and the Crown Jewels were removed to keep them from falling into the hands of Napoleon and the invading French army.

Baron Charles von Hugel was given the mission to hide the Holy Lance and Crown Jewels in Regensburg, Germany. He had promised to return the collection to Nurnberg when Napoleon was defeated.

When peace was finally restored, the Holy Roman Empire had dissolved. Baron von Hugel took advantage of the situation and sold the Holy Lance and Crown Jewels to the Hapsburg family in Vienna, Austria.

Nurnberg demanded they be returned, but the Austrian government refused. They royal decree made by Holy Roman Emperor Sigsimund, that the treasures were to remain in Nurnberg forever, was being ignored.



Hitler knew and studied these ancient Catholic legends. After he took power, he built a replica of the wooden shrine that held the treasures in Nurnberg during medieval times.

During the Nurnberg's rallies held in 1933, the replica shrine was placed in the market square, just as they would have appeared centuries earlier during Feast of the Holy Lance.

However, the shrine was empty. The Holy Lance and the Crown Jewels of the Holy Roman Empire were in Vienna, Austria. Germany had been robbed of its Catholic spiritual legacy.

Prior to the Nurnberg rallies in 1935, an expensive replica of the Holy Lance was created. It was presented to Hitler as a "symbol of unity, stature, power, and strength of the German nation". Later, Hitler explained that the Holy Lance was a "symbol of German imperial power".

When Germany annexed Austria in 1938, Waffen SS soldier Major Walter Buch disguised himself and traveled ahead to Vienna. He checked into a small hotel with a luger pistol and secret orders to defend the Holy Lance or Crown Jewels at the Kunsthistorisches Museum. He was ordered to kill anyone who might attempt to take them before the Storm Troopers could secure the city.

On March 12, German troops entered into Austria. Buch changed into his SS uniform and protected the treasure. Three days later, on the Catholic feast day of Saint Longinus, Buch removed the collection from the museum and presented them to Hitler. Buch raised his arm in a salute announced "Die Heilige Lanze, mein Fuhrer" (The Holy Lance, my Fuhrer).



Hitler didn't just take the Holy Lance and the Crown Jewels though. After Austria was accepted into the Reich, the Austrian ambassador to Germany presented the treasures to the city of Nurnberg and returned the Crown Jewels to their real home.

The Holy Lance and Crown Jewels were escorted to Nurnberg on a heavily guarded eight-car train. The treasure arrived in Nurnberg on August 30, 1938. One week later, they were displayed in a special opening ceremony at Saint Catherine's Catholic Church.

Along with the Holy Lance and Crown Jewels, Hitler gathered a large collection of relics from the Holy Roman Empire. These included the royal slippers, gloves, stockings, vestments, and the embroidered silk coronation robe of the Holy Roman Emperor.

Hitler also collected the most valuable collection of holy relics outside of the Vatican. He had gathered a piece of wood from the True Cross, cloth from the robe worn by the apostle John, links from a chain that shackled Saint Paul, soil soaked with the blood of Saint Stephen, and a bone relic of Saint Maurice (the patron saint of the Holy Roman Empire).

These were the sacred treasures of the Holy Roman Empire, which Hitler called the "First" Reich. Therefore, he considered them treasures of his "Third", and equally holy, Reich.

# Aryan Jesus

## The Catholic Church & Positive Christianity



On April 12th of 1922, Hitler spoke in Munich and declared, "In boundless love as a Christian and as a man I read through the passage which tells us how the Lord at last rose in His might and seized the scourge to drive out of the Temple the brood of vipers and adders. How terrific was his fight against the Jewish poison."

In the next year on February 1st, Hitler gave his address to the German nation and said, "The National Government will regard it as its first and foremost duty to revive in the nation the spirit of unity and co-operation. It will preserve and defend those basic principles on which our nation has been built. It regards Christianity as the foundation of our national morality."

Hitler's believed in Christ and his plan was to recreate the Holy Roman Empire. Like Emperor Constantine and Emperor Charlemagne, he wanted to restore Christian unity.

In 313, Constantine issued the Edict of Milan, which made Christianity an officially recognized and tolerated religion in the Roman Empire. However, Christianity had become strongly divided. Different groups of Christians had conflicting beliefs about Jesus, God, and Judaism.



Therefore, Constantine organized the Council of Nicaea in 328. He invited 1,800 bishops and leaders of the Church from around the world to discuss and settle their differences. During the conference, the bishops wrote the Nicene Creed to specify what all Christians must believe about Jesus.

The Council of Nicaea also reaffirmed that Christianity is not Judaism. Churches were ordered to use the Roman solar calendar instead of the Hebrew lunar calendar.

This was significant, because it determined how time would be measured in the Church. Jews calculate by the cycles of the moon, but Europeans measured time by the position of the sun.

Therefore, some Christians celebrated Easter after the Jewish Passover. Other Christians celebrated Easter according to the solar calendar, paying no attention to the Jews.

The Council of Nicaea promoted the solar calendar over the lunar calendar and outlawed celebrating Easter in relation to the Jewish Passover.



Constantine also created other laws against Jewish customs. They were not allowed practice usury, own Christian slaves, or circumcise their slaves.

In a letter written about the council, Constantine declared: "We ought not, therefore, to have anything in common with the Jews, for the Saviour has shown us another way; our worship follows a more legitimate and more convenient course; and consequently, in unanimously adopting this mode, we desire, dearest brethren, to separate ourselves from the detestable company of the Jews."



This source can be viewed on the University of Fordham website:

(<http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/source/const1-easter.asp>)

Similar to Constantine, Holy Roman Emperor Charlemagne also held councils for the bishops and promoted unity within Christianity. He believed one Church was necessary for the single European kingdom he wanted to create. In this role, Catholicism would provide a common culture throughout Europe. This became the Holy Roman Empire and lasted for more than a thousand years.

This Catholic culture created some of the greatest paintings, sculptures, and architecture in the history of the world. These tangible relics were created by European artists with pure Aryan blood.

Hitler believed that God had created the Aryan race with the spark of genius needed to create civilization. They had constructed the Parthenon in Athens, the Colosseum in Rome, and the Cathedrals throughout Europe.



However, the Protestant reformation eventually divided Christians against each other.

Adolf Hitler's plan was to restore the Holy Roman Empire. He believed that by embracing Volk, the ancient Aryan spirit of community, Germans could reclaim the power of their ancestors.

Many influential German theologians spread Positive Christianity, a combination of Christian beliefs with racial theories. They claimed there were inconsistencies related to Jesus genealogy and contradictions in the biblical infancy narrative.

In fact, Heinrich Himmler actually sent archeologists to the Middle East to study Christ's ancestry.

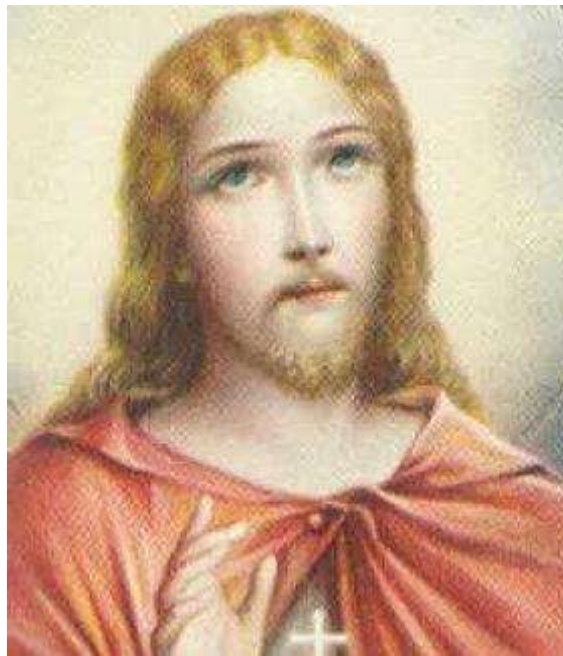
Himmler created the Annenerbe, a group of scholars who studied the ancient culture of the Aryans. He believed this knowledge could reawaken the ancient Volk spirit in modern man. They located ancient settlements and holy places, searching for evidence of Aryan culture.

His beliefs were a mixture of the popular beliefs held throughout Europe during this period. Aryan man's alphabet, known as runes, was found on stones and scrolls throughout the world, most often in Germany and throughout Europe.

Archeologists knew that Aryan tribes had once lived in Galilee, but some claimed they were never expelled from the region. They also believed that after the Assyrian conquest exiled the Jews from the area, Galilee's racial demographics were Aryan.

Jesus was from Bethlehem, near Nazareth in Galilee. Therefore, they believed Jesus was not Jewish, but Aryan.

Nevertheless, the Jews murdered Christ because he exposed them. Jesus was crucified because he fought Judaism, not because he promoted it.



In 1918, German Catholic author Franz Schronghamer-Heimdal wrote, “Was Jesus a Jew? We know that it is the spirit that bestows life. Jesus-spirit and Jew-spirit—is there any greater contradiction imaginable? That is why the Jews attacked, persecuted, and drove to a shameful death the savior of the world, the Galilean. They never counted Jesus as one of their own because he was not a Jew, neither in spirit nor in body.”

In 1919, an anonymous German Catholic priest wrote a popular newspaper article titled, “Can a Catholic be an anti-Semite?” He claimed Catholics not only can be anti-Semites, but have a duty to oppose the Jews. The priest also cited many saints, priests, bishops, and popes that had set the example and fought Jews throughout history.

German Catholic priest Alois Hecker later added that anti-Semites are “simply following the spirit of Jesus.” German theologians created an updated version of the New Testament, which portrayed Jesus launching a holy war against the Jews.

Joseph Goebbels, the Reich Minister of Propaganda, claimed history was a struggle between Christ and Marx. He argued that Jesus was not a Jew but a Galilean, and the greatest enemy of Judaism.

According to Goebbels, Jews are “the lie personified” and “when they crucified Christ, they crucified everlasting truth for the first time in history.”

Judaism should not be credited as the basis of Christianity, but recognized as the opposition of it.

# Holy Roman Emperors

## German Kings Protecting Catholic Europe



For more than 1,000 years, German kings were crowned Holy Roman Emperor by the pope and protected Catholic Europe.

The German tribes were led by dukes who recognized the King of the Empire but did not give him total control over their tribe. The tribes decided the King of the Empire would be elected by the leaders of the five major tribes in Germany. These tribes included the Salian Franks, the Ripuarian Franks, the Barvarians, the Swabians, and the Saxons.

The newly elected German king traveled to Rome to be crowned Emperor by the pope. This special ceremony demonstrates the strong relationship between Germany and Catholicism.

These German tribes also helped preserve their ancient culture. The people lived in small villages surrounded by the fields they farmed. Their village was a strong community with a sense of place and identity. They were connected to one another by feelings of loyalty and obligation.

These relationships created a sense of stability and intimacy. These people fed and clothed themselves in an attempt to maintain self sufficiency. They did not want or need contact with the outside world and were distrustful of strangers.



Self sufficiency often meant people struggled to meet their basic needs but were also free from foreign influences. Many families lived in simple huts and were forced to huddle together for heat in the winter. Food often became scarce in the winter months and malnutrition made people vulnerable to disease.

Therefore, these people depended on their community and their Catholic faith for strength. Villages often celebrated religious holidays, weddings, baptisms, and funerals. Though everyday life was tough, they were strengthened by the sacred bonds of family and community.

For these reasons, the Middle Age is often referred to by historians as the “Age of Faith”. Faith was not merely an idea, but a lifestyle. They followed the Church calendar, which determined the days they would celebrate and the days they would reflect.

Medieval culture was largely focused on the lives of the saints. Legends about the saints taught people about morality and spread miracles that helped them believe. Their “vacations” were visiting the shrines of these saints.

These faithful people also built the great Cathedrals throughout Europe, which have continued to inspire Catholics for centuries.

This “Age of Faith” was made possible by the Holy Roman Empire and the German kings that protected Catholic Europe.

# Saint Charles Martel

## Savior Of Europe



Following the death of Muhammad in 632 AD, Islam quickly spread throughout the Middle East.

From 629 to 709, Islam conquered the Arab peninsula, Persia, and Northern Africa. From 709 to 713, Muslims invaded Europe and conquered Spain.

In total, Islam had taken over nearly one half of the former Roman Empire. The Muslims raped, burned, and killed their way into France. They looked to raid the Catholic Churches and shrines throughout the countryside.

In 732, their invasion was met by the German Franks, led by Charles Martel at the Battle of Tours.

Charles (German: Karl Martell) was born in 686 in Wallonia (modern day Belgium). Later that year, he was baptized by St. Rigobert, the Bishop of Reims.

After his father Pepin of Heristal died in 714, his stepmother Plectrude had him arrested and tried to rule the kingdom. Later, he escaped from prison and became Mayor of the Palace in 717.

Charles is recognized as a brilliant military general by historians. He is credited as the founder of knighthood and feudalism. He is also known for his unique battle strategy.

Charles attacked when, where, and how his enemies least expected him to. He typically charged when his enemies were marching home in the middle of the day, which was unusual at the time. He also frequently faked a retreat to draw his enemies into a trap.





When the Muslims approached the Franks at Tours, they repeatedly threw themselves at the wall of soldiers but were unable to break through.

Eventually the Muslims did break through the wall but retreated when they realized the Franks had found their camp and were emptying their treasury wagons.

As the Muslims retreated, Charles Martel finally gave the order to attack and killed their leader, Abd er-Rahman.

The Muslims had lost over 3,000 in the battle but had enough troops to attempt another attack. Charles and the Franks had won the battle but waited throughout the night for another Muslim attack.

The next morning however, the Franks realized the Muslims had “retreated underneath the darkness of the night.”

In 1851, British historian Sir Edward Creasy wrote the “youthful prince of Germanic race, Karl Martell, arose as their champion.”

Creasy also wrote “the arm of Charles Martel saved the Christian nations of the west from the deadly grasp of all-destroying Islam”. Historians largely agree this battle “rescued Christendom from Islam and defended Western Civilization” and his victory secured the “happiness of mankind”.

Charles was given the nickname, Martel (the hammer) for the way he “broke and shattered his enemies in battle”. Creasy also believed the name was “like that of the war-god of his forefathers creed.”



Charles is also honored for promoting the spread of Catholicism throughout Europe.

In his 2000 book, "The Age of Charles Martel", Paul Fouracre wrote that Charles recognized the political incentive to promote the Church abroad. Charles believed a single Church was necessary for the single European kingdom he wanted to form.

In this role, Catholicism would support European society. The Church had already maintained order following the fall of the Roman Empire. Bishops held communities together with their political, social, and religious power.

In 723, Charles met St. Boniface and agreed to protect and support his ministry. St. Boniface converted Germans to Catholicism and is honored as the patron saint of Germany. St. Boniface wrote that Charles helped him "administer his church, defend his clergy, and prevent idolatry".

Charles supported Catholicism because he knew the Church would unite Europe with a common culture.

Charles Martel's grandson, Charlemagne was later crowned by the Pope and is widely recognized as the "Father Of Europe"

# Saint Charlemagne

## Father Of Europe



In 799, Pope Leo III was dragged off his horse and attacked by a mob in Rome.

They tried to rip out his eyes and tongue but he escaped and fled to Paderborn, Germany and met with King Charlemagne (German: Karl Der Grosse), the grandson of Charles Martel and ruler of the German Franks.

King Charlemagne later invaded Rome and restored the Catholic Church.

On Christmas Day in 800, King Charlemagne entered St. Peter's Basilica to attend mass. As he knelt to pray at the altar, Pope Leo III crowned him Emperor of the Romans (Latin: Imperator Romanorum).

King Charlemagne became the first Emperor of Rome since Romulus Augustus was overthrown in 476.

In 830, German author Einhard wrote "for he, alone out of all the vast population of Germany, by the grace of God rose in strength and courage to the level of our forefathers."

For the next thousand years, Germany was the Holy Roman Empire and the German King was recognized as the Emperor of Rome.



After King Charlemagne defeated the Saxons in 804, he ruled most of Western Europe.

He developed Catholicism and gave the Church his political support. The Catholic religion was followed by nearly everyone in his kingdom and created a common culture in Europe.

He also believed it was his duty to be a political and spiritual leader. He believed Bishops were his political assistants and saw no difference between religion and government. He attended mass every morning went to night prayer each evening, and provided the Church with financial support.

His economic policies also supported Catholicism and took a firm stand against Jewish usury. Before he died in 814 he wrote "Capitulary for the Jews", a series of laws to protect the economy.

The first law threatened to cut off the right hand of any Jew who loaned money and collected debt from the Church or its members. The second law erased any debt that existed between Jews and Catholics. The third law prohibited Jews to sell wine, grain, or other commodities at their home and threatened confiscation and imprisonment as punishment.

The fourth law included the oath Jews took to conduct business in his Empire. The oath was, "May the God who gave the law to Moses on Mount Sinai help me, and may the leprosy of Naamon the Syrian come upon me as it came upon him, and may the earth swallow me as it swallowed Dathan and Abiron, I have not committed evil against you in this cause."

The future Holy Roman Emperors followed King Charlemagne's example and defended the European economy from Jewish usury for the next one thousand years.

# Saint Otto I

## Protector Of The Church



After King Charlemagne died in 814, his empire was divided among his sons.

The lack of political control following his death initially brought chaos but also led to a rebirth in ancient tribal consciousness throughout Germany.

The German people rallied around their natural, historical tribes which included the Salian Franks, Ripuarian Franks, Barvarians, Swabians, and Saxons. Otto was born in Wallhausen, Germany in 912. King Charlemagne was his fourth great grandfather.

In 936, Otto became the King of Germany in Aachen, Germany. His coronation was held at the Aachen Cathedral, the church built by King Charlemagne.

King Otto viewed himself as Charlemagne's successor and followed his example. His goals were the same: unite Germany & promote Catholicism.

He expanded his own powers at the expense of the aristocracy. King Otto ignored the nobility and weakened their power throughout his kingdom. Instead, he promoted the Church and expanded the religious and political power of German bishops.

Like King Charlemagne, Otto also devoted himself to protecting the Catholic Church.

In 961, King Berengar II of Italy invaded the Papal States and attacked Rome. Pope John XII requested King Otto's help to defend the Church.

Otto's army crossed the Alps and descended into Italy to defend Catholicism. He defeated the Italians and eventually reached Rome on January 31, 962.

Three days later Pope John XII crowned King Otto the Emperor of the Romans (Latin: Imperator Romanorum), the same way Charlemagne was crowned in 800.

The ceremony introduced the Imperial Crown of the Holy Roman Empire (German: Reichskrone) for the first time. For the next 800 years, Catholic Popes crowned German Kings with the same, sacred crown.



On February 12, 962, King Otto and Pope John XII had a synod (meeting) in Rome. The next day they ratified the Diploma Ottonianum, an agreement between the Catholic Church and the Holy Roman Empire.

In the agreement, the pope was recognized as the spiritual leader of the Church and the German king was recognized as the political defender of the Church.

The document also gave the Church the right to elect the pope but gave veto power to the German king. The pope would also be required to take an oath of allegiance to the German king.

In other words, Europe was ruled by the spiritual authority of Rome and the political authority of Germany.



After Otto left Rome though, Pope John XII changed his mind and decided he had given the King Otto too much power. He began to organize a coalition to attack Germany and eliminate King Otto.

When King Otto was informed of the plan, he invaded Rome again. Pope John XII fled the city and hid in the mountains of Italy.

Otto gathered a Church council and appointed Leo VIII as the new pope. In 963, King Otto finally returned to Germany, assuming the chaos was over.

However, John XII eventually returned to Rome and gathered a mob to chase Pope Leo VIII from the city. The mob was successful and John XII was restored as pope.

When King Otto was informed of what had happened, he marched his troops back over the Alps and invaded Rome again. When he arrived though, he learned John XII had already died and the Romans had elected a new pope, Benedict V.

King Otto was furious and called another synod (meeting) in Rome to figure out exactly what had happened.

In the meeting, Benedict V admitted he was a fraudulent pope. Leo VIII, the real pope furiously broke the Papal Staff over Benedict's head.



King Otto sent Benedict V into exile, restored Leo VIII as pope, and returned to Germany.

The next year, Pope Leo VIII died and the Church elected Pope John XIII with King Otto's approval.

Ten weeks later though, the Romans arrested and imprisoned the new pope.

King Otto marched his troops back over the Alps and invaded Rome for a third time to protect the pope from the Romans.

He restored John XIII but stayed in Rome for another six years to make sure it didn't happen again.

In 972, King Otto finally returned to Germany as the most powerful man in the world. He had established Rome as the spiritual authority and Germany as the political authority of European society.

The future Holy Roman Emperors followed King Otto's example and defended the Catholic Church for the next 800 years.

King Otto's crown, the Imperial Crown of the Holy Roman Empire, is currently displayed at the Hofburg Museum in Vienna, Austria.

However, some believe the crown is only being kept there "until there is again a Holy Roman Emperor of the German Nation"...



## Saint Henry IV & The Walk To Canossa



The German king and the Roman pope typically cooperated and shared power. The pope was recognized as the spiritual leader of the Europe and the German king was recognized as the political defender of the Church.

In other words, Europe was led by the spiritual guidance of Rome and the political guidance of Germany.

However, Catholic bishops were both spiritual and political rulers. Kings and popes fought over the right to select them. This power struggle is known as the Investiture Controversy.

In 1075, Pope Gregory VII declared the Catholic Church had the right to select German bishops and claimed political control of northern Italy.

German King Henry IV (German: Heinrich) was a devout Catholic but ignored him. He kept selecting bishops and claimed any laws created by Pope Gregory VII were invalid.

The Pope responded by holding a synod (meeting) in Rome where he declared the Holy Roman Empire was subordinate to the Church.

King Henry IV replied with his own synod and invited German bishops. They voted to remove Gregory VII as pope of the Church.

When Pope Gregory VII found out, he threatened to excommunicate King Henry IV and the German bishops at the synod. Later, he decided to give King Henry IV one year to request forgiveness before he would sign the papers and legally excommunicate him.

King Henry IV did not apologize, but instead crossed the Alps with his army and invaded Italy in 1077. When the Pope learned King Henry VII was on his way, he fled to the Canossa Castle in northern Italy.

King Henry IV approached the castle with his army but stopped at the gates and did not attack.

Instead, he stood in the snow for three days without shoes, food, or shelter. He wore an uncomfortable hairshirt as penance and begged the pope for forgiveness.

His act of penance became known as the “Walk to Canossa” (German: Gang nach Canossa). It took wisdom, patience, and self-restraint. It was also a brilliant strategy because he basically forced the Pope to forgive him.



On the third day, Pope Gregory VII finally absolved King Henry IV and invited him back into the Church.

Pope Gregory VII eventually threatened to excommunicate King Henry IV again three years later in 1080. The threats were politically motivated though and had nothing to do with Henry’s religious beliefs.

King Henry IV responded with another synod (meeting) and invited every German bishop. They voted to remove Gregory VII as pope again. This time though, German bishops also elected Clement III as the new pope of the Church.

In 1082, King Henry IV crossed the Alps again and invaded Rome. Gregory VII fled to Castel Sant' Angelo for protection.

After King Henry IV took Rome, he signed a peace treaty with the Romans and they accepted him as their ruler. They also agreed they would force Pope Gregory VII to crown King Henry IV as the Emperor of Rome or remove him as leader of the Church.

After Gregory VII refused, the Romans abandoned their commitment to him and officially removed him as pope. He eventually fled to Salerno, Italy and died in exile. Before he died the next year, he wrote one last letter which demanded a crusade against King Henry IV and the Germans... (He was ignored...)

In 1084, King Henry IV returned to Rome and instituted Clement III as the new pope. On March 31, Pope Clement III crowned King Henry IV Emperor of the Romans (Latin: Imperator Romanorum), the same way King Charlemagne was crowned in 800.

In 1088 however, Italian bishops met decided to overthrow Pope Clement III. They elected Urban II as the new pope and he immediately excommunicated King Henry IV and Pope Clement III.

The Romans accepted Urban II as their new pope and rejected Clement III. Urban II declared King Henry IV was "a beast sprung out from the earth to wage war against the Saints of God". Later, he tried to form a coalition against the Germans. (He was ignored...)

In 1099, Pope Urban II died and Paschal II was elected pope and excommunicated King Henry IV again.

By this time though, King Henry IV was getting old and his son revolted against him in 1104. King Henry IV was arrested, imprisoned at Böckelheim, and forced to give up his crown. When the German people learned about what had happened, a strong movement to bring back King Henry IV spread throughout the lower Rhineland.

Eventually in 1106, he escaped Böckelheim and met a large group of his supporters in Köln. They formed an army and had success but King Henry IV died of illness later that year.

Five years after his death, the Catholic Church released King Henry IV from excommunication. His body is buried at the Speyer Cathedral in Speyer, Germany.

His legacy, the “Walk to Canossa” is widely recognized as a diplomatic success. It was a clever approach that weakened the Pope’s political power. King Henry IV patiently accepted personal humiliation and sacrificed his pride.





# Saint Frederick Barbarossa

Kaiser Rotbart Of Germany



The Holy Roman Empire was an elective monarchy, with the King elected by the leaders of the five major German tribes.

The Salian Franks, the Ripuarian Franks, the Barvarians, the Swabians, and the Saxons were ruled by dukes. These local rulers elected a King of Germany who traveled to Rome and was crowned Holy Roman Emperor by the Pope.

Frederick (German: Freidrich) was born in Weingarten, Germany in 1122 (King Charlemagne was his thirteenth great grandfather).

In 1147, he became the Duke of Swabia but left Germany to fight in the Second Crusade.

In 1149, he returned to Germany and was elected King of Germany in Frankfurt three years later. His coronation was held in Aachen, Germany in the Chapel of Charlemagne.

King Frederick viewed himself as the successor of King Charlemagne and followed his example. His goals were the same: unite Germany & promote Catholicism.

In 1153, King Roger II of Sicily invaded the Papal States and attacked Rome. Pope Adrian IV requested King Frederick's help to defend the Church.

Frederick's army crossed the Alps and descended upon Italy to defend the Church. He defeated the Italians and eventually reached Rome on June 17, 1155.

On June 18, 1155, Pope Adrian IV crowned King Frederick the Emperor of the Romans (Latin: Imperator Romanorum) at St. Peter's Basilica in Rome.

The German army in attendance cheered but the Romans actually began to riot. Frederick and his soldiers spent the rest of the day restoring order, killing one thousand Romans and injuring several thousand.



After King Frederick left Rome though, Pope Adrian IV was arrogant and began to believe he was more powerful. Three years later, he sent King Frederick a letter that claimed the Pope was the true ruler of the Holy Roman Empire and the German King was below him.

The struggle between the German king and the Roman pope was sparked by the ancient Roman legal theories. Legal scholars studied the Justinian Code and developed the theory of "dominum mundi" (a supreme authority).

Prior to this, the German king and the Roman pope shared power. The pope was recognized as the spiritual leader of the Europe and the German king was recognized as the political defender of the Church.

In other words, Europe was led by the spiritual guidance of Rome and the political guidance of Germany.

Pope Adrian IV wanted more power though and used “dominum mundi” to claim he was superior to King Frederick.

In 1158, King Frederick led his armies over the Alps destroyed everything he could find.

King Frederick’s army surrounded and attacks cities throughout northern Italy. Instead of just cutting off resources and starving them out though, he loaded live prisoners of war into a catapult and launched them into the city. He also poisoned their water supplies with sulfur and dead corpses.

Eventually, the Italian people begged for peace but King Frederick demanded their total submission. He forced them take an oath to “sacri et imperil gloriam et honorem” (to the honor and glory of the King and the Holy Roman Empire”. Then, the city carried out a submission ritual in which everyone fell at the feet of King Frederick and begged for mercy.

The humiliating public surrender was the punishment for their disobedience German King and the Holy Roman Empire. Afterwards, King Frederick promised the people their city would not be destroyed.

HOWEVER, any people that refused to beg forgiveness were annihilated...King Frederick was married to Beatrice, the Countess of Burgundy (German: Beatrix von Burgund).

In 1162, her beauty was described in the poem “Carmen de gestis Frederici I imperatoris in Lombardia”:

“Venus did not have this virgin’s beauty,  
Minerva did not have her brilliant mind  
And Juno did not have her wealth.  
There never was another except God’s mother Mary  
And Beatrice is so happy she excels her.”



Anyways, Beatrice was kidnapped when King Frederick and his army attacked Milan in 1158. They mocked her and forced her to ride through the city on a donkey.

Later when King Frederick took the city, he found his wife and learned what had happened.

He was enraged and took revenge on the people responsible. He forced them to remove a fig from the anus of a donkey using only their teeth.

He was still angry though and then forced every man in the city to put donkey excrement in their mouth and say “Ecco la fica” (behold the fig) with the feces still in their mouths.

These stories spread and the Italians were terrified of King Frederick. They gave him the nickname “Barbarossa” meaning “red beard” in Italian (German: Rotbart).

When Pope Adrian IV learned King Frederick and his army was on their way to Rome, he fled to Anagni, Italy. He was about to excommunicate King Frederick before he choked on a fly in his wine and died September 1, 1159.

After his death, two rival popes were elected by the Church. Pope Alexander III and Pope Victor IV fought over who was the real Pope. Both wanted Frederick’s support but Alexander III refused to bow to him.

Therefore, Frederick recognized Victor IV as the real Pope at Pavia in 1160. Later, he invaded Rome and Alexander III fled. He established Victor IV as Pope and returned to Germany.

The problem was that most of Europe still viewed Pope Alexander III as the REAL pope.

Eventually in 1176, King Frederick agreed to the Peace of Anagni, which recognized Pope Alexander III as the leader of the Catholic Church.

The next year King Frederick and Pope Alexander III signed the Peace of Venice which formally reconciled their differences. The German king acknowledged the Roman pope's control of the Rome while the pope acknowledged the German king's control of the Empire.

Ten years later in 1187, the newly elected Pope Gregory VIII asked King Frederick to lead the Third Crusade. Although he was 65 years old, he accepted and organized an army of 100,000 soldiers with 20,000 knights.

King Frederick set out for Jerusalem but unfortunately never made it. On June 10, he was waiting to cross a crowded bridge over the Saleph River in Mut, Turkey.

Eventually, he got impatient and decided to walk his horse through the river instead. King Frederick and his horse were allegedly swept away by the strong current and drowned.

However, some claim King Frederick never actually died and is sleeping in a cave in Bavaria, Germany. They believe that some day, he will awaken and restore Germany to its ancient greatness...



# Saint Adolf Hitler

## Catholic Fuhrer Of The Third Reich



“O God, protect our Hitler.  
Lead him in the correct path and bless his work.  
O let your light triumph on earth,  
and break the proud power of the enemy!  
Grant our people the order, composure,  
and peace of the German day that follows the dismal night.”  
German Catholic Priest Ottokar Kernstock – 1925

Adolf Hitler was born on April 20th, 1889 in Braunau am Inn (a bordertown between Austria & Germany). He was baptized Catholic and had a very close relationship with his devout mother, Klara.

From 1897-1899, Hitler Attended Lambach Abbey, a Catholic monastery in Lambach, Austria and was taught by Benedictine Catholic Monks.

The Lambach Abbey coat of arms has a swastika and the symbol decorates the carved stones and woodwork of the building. Swastikas also adorn the chapel Hitler attended for Mass and choir practice. The Catholic Abbey is likely where young Hitler saw a swastika for the first time in his life.

As a teen, Hitler made his confirmation and continued as a practicing Roman Catholic.



Hitler remained a member of the Catholic Church throughout his life despite the political disapproval of Protestants.

In 1923, his lawyer Lorenz Roder released a very explicit public statement about his religious sincerity. Facing the negative sentiment against Catholics following the failed Beer Hall Putsch, Hitler declared his religious identity and professed he was still a “convinced Catholic.”

Later, he was criticized by anti Catholic leaders who accused him of being a “Roman conspirator”.

On January 30, 1933, Hitler was elected Chancellor of Germany. A few months later in March, Hitler publically declared the Catholic Church was “an essential part of German heritage”.



On April 26th 1933, Hitler met with the Bishop of Osnabrück Wilhelm Berning and told him “as for the Jews, I am just carrying on with the same policy which the Catholic Church has adopted for fifteen hundred years, when it has regarded the Jews as dangerous and pushed them into ghettos.”

There are many examples, but here are the top ten Papal Bulls (Laws):

**In 1205**, Pope Innocent III criticized the Jews in *Etsi non Displaceat* (Though I Should Not...). He accused the Jews of arrogance, money lending for profit, and blasphemy. He also claimed the Jews were punished with perpetual servitude for killing Jesus.

**In 1218**, Pope Honorius III wrote *Generali Concilio* (General Council), which demanded that Jews wear special clothing to distinguish themselves from Catholics. He also forced Jews to pay a special tax to their local church.

**In 1233**, Pope Gregory IX wrote *Sufficere Debuerat Perfidio* (The Faithless Should Have Sufficient Work), which prohibited Jews from hiring Christian servants to avoid manual labor.

**In 1239**, he also wrote *Si Vera Sunt* (If They Are True...), which required that copies of the Jewish Talmud be confiscated and burned.

**In 1442**, Pope Eugene IV wrote *Dundum ad Nostram Audientiam* (To Our Hearing...), which forced Jews to live in a segregated area of the city which became known as the ghetto.

**In 1555**, Pope Paul IV wrote *Cum Nimis Absurdum* (Since it is Absurd...), which introduced severe religious and economic restrictions on Jews throughout Europe.

**In 1567**, Pope Pius V wrote *Cum nos Nuper* (When We Recently...), which made it illegal for Jews to own real estate.

**In 1569**, he also wrote, *Hebraeorum Gens* (Nation of the Hebrews), which accused Jews of immorality and ordered their expulsion from the Papal States.

**In 1593**, Pope Clement VIII wrote *Caeca et Obdurata Hebraeorum Perfidia* (Blinded and Hardened by the Deceitfulness of the Jews), which claimed the Jews used money lending to take advantage of the working class.

**In 1755**, Pope Benedict XIV wrote *Beatus Andreas* (Blessed Andrew),

On July 20th, the Vatican approved the Reichskonkordat, a treaty with Hitler.

Several months later, the Archbishop of Trier Franz Rudolf Bornewasser celebrated the agreement with a rare public showing of the Seamless Robe of Jesus at the Trier Cathedral. The sacred relic (also known as the Holy Robe) is the garment Jesus wore before he was crucified.



Critics have routinely blasted the Catholic Church for performing the special ceremony.

In his 1985 book "The Nazi Legacy", Scottish author Magnus Linklater wrote:

"One of the most famous relics in Catholic Europe, the robe was only exhibited at supreme moments in history, and its showing involved the organization of an international pilgrimage. The bishops could not have invented a more perfect stroke of international propaganda for the new Nazi authorities."

In his 1994 book "The Unholy Alliance", American author Peter Levenda wrote:

"Nazi dignitaries attended the showing, along with contingents of uniformed SA (Storm Troopers). The showing lasted for several months, during which pilgrims from all over Europe made their way to the cathedral for this once-in-a-lifetime glimpse of one of the Church's most holy relics. It is one of those scenes one rarely sees in the movies: an ancient Catholic cathedral, files of altar boys swinging censers, re-robed prelates chanting in Latin before a sacred relic... and columns of Storm Troopers in swastika armbands as the honor guard!"

Many of the later comments on Hitler's Catholicism are found in personal journals written by German government officials. These sources are not totally credible but do refer to Hitler's faith.

In his book, Hermann Rauschning wrote that in 1940, Hitler said "there has been nothing more impressive in the world than the hierarchical organization of the Catholic Church. I have taken over many elements of it in the organization of my party".

Gerhard Engel wrote in his diary that in 1941, Hitler declared, "I am now as before a Catholic and will always remain so.

Despite public disapproval from Protestants, Albert Speer later wrote that Hitler "would remain a member of the Catholic Church... and in fact, he remained in the Church until his suicide."



# Nazi Fiscal Policy

Influenced By Catholic Economic Theory



In 814, German Catholic King Charlemagne created the Capitulary for the Jews. They were a series of laws to protect the Holy Roman Empire's Economy:

- "1. Let no Jew presume to take in pledge or for any debt any of the goods of the Church in gold, silver, or other form, from any Christian. But if he presume to do so, which God forbid, let all his goods be seized and let his right hand be cut off.
2. Let no Jew presume to take any Christian in pledge for any Jew or Christian, nor let him do anything worse; but if he presume to do so, let him make reparation according to his law, and at the same time he shall lose both pledge and debt.
3. Let no Jew presume to have a money-changer's table in his house, nor shall he presume to sell wine, grain, or other commodities there. But if it be discovered that he has done so all his goods shall be taken away from him, and he shall be imprisoned until he is brought into our presence.
4. Concerning the oath of the Jews against the Christians. Place sorrel twice around his body from head to feet; he ought to stand when he takes his oath, and he should have in his right hand the five books of Moses according to his law, and if he cannot have them in Hebrew he shall have them in Latin. "May the God who gave the law to Moses on Mount Sinai help me, and may the leprosy of Naamon the Syrian come upon me as it came upon him, and may the earth swallow me as it swallowed Dathan and Abiron, I have not committed evil against you in this cause."

This source can be viewed on the University of Fordham website:

(<http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/source/814capitul-jews.asp>)

These laws were significant because they reaffirmed the Catholic economic system that developed after the Benedictine monks converted the German tribes. The Benedictines introduced their motto “ora et labora” (pray and work), which became the motto of the German people.

The Holy Roman Empire became the political and economic expression of the Catholic Church in the world. The German people settled down, became farmers, and formed an economic system based on human labor.

This Catholic economic system was historically unique because it appreciated manual labor. Many ancient civilizations throughout history have collapsed due to wealthy bankers and money lenders who exploit the monetary system and secure wealth without any real labor.

By contrast, this economic system recognized that the source of economic value is manual labor. Human labor was valued and appreciated as the basis of the economy. Therefore, it was the opposite of ancient and modern economies that depend on slavery or money lending.



King Charlemagne and his Capitulary for the Jews established the economic foundation for the Holy Roman Empire, which lasted for more than one thousand years.

However, this Catholic economic system was eventually corrupted by increased international trade and taxation.

As cities expanded and trade grew, merchants and financiers gained more wealth and power without doing any manual work. The increased tax revenue also expanded the size of local governments.

The greed of what would later be named “Capitalism” led political rulers to expand their control and ignore their duty to the people. They passed taxes without the consent of the people and rapidly increased government spending.

The balance of power within the Holy Roman Empire was disrupted by these changing economic conditions. These rulers demanded more soldiers and taxes from these villages to expand their control. The autonomy of the local, self sufficient Catholic communities was destroyed.

The Holy Roman Empire was torn apart by the Protestant Reformation and these economic changes. The Reichstag, the legislative body of the Holy Roman Empire, transformed into a battleground and a power struggle between the Holy Roman Emperor and local rulers.

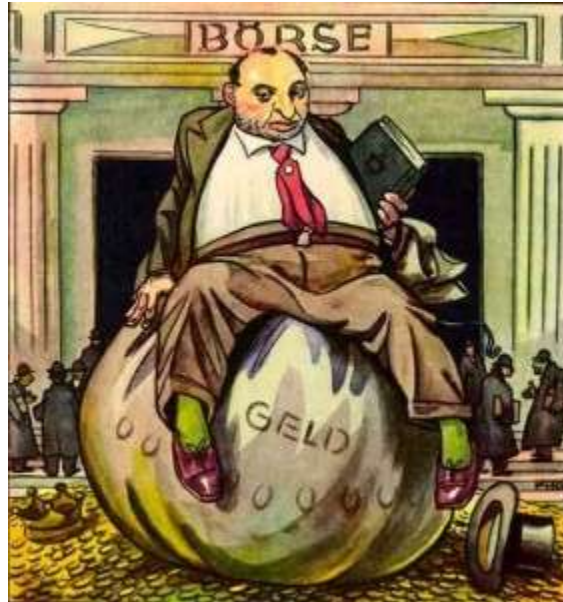
Eventually, many of these local rulers used the Protestant Reformation as an excuse to break away and promote their own economic interests. They eventually won their freedom but became slaves to the foreign trade market.

The Protestant Reformation and the Thirty Years War had a devastating impact on Germany. The Holy Roman Empire declined and eventually fell to Napoleon in 1806, which led to more chaos and turmoil throughout Europe.

The Catholic Economic system of medieval Germany was destroyed. Many Protestants promoted banking and usury, which was previously banned by the Church.

Jewish bankers like Mayer Amschel Rothschild, Moses Marcus Warburg, Jacob Schiff, and Salomon Oppenheim Jr. got extremely wealthy without producing any value or doing any real work.





Following World War I, the Treaty of Versailles forced Germany to pay fines that were three times greater than the total value of all property in the country.

Germany was governed by the Weimar Republic, and German money was printed and controlled by a privately owned central bank. Germany's Reichsmark currency was hyper inflated by the private bank to pay off the debt, which made their money worthless.

Therefore, the German economy was crashed and devastated by foreign investors and bankers. Several of these financiers were the Rothschilds, Warburgs, Schiffs, Oppenheims, and other Jewish banking families.

The Germans wanted to return to their Catholic economic system based on real human labor. They wanted to eliminate these foreign influences that had manipulated and exploited their currency system. They elected Adolf Hitler and the National Socialist Party came to power.

Hitler's economic choices were to submit to total debt slavery or to create his own currency. He chose to issue his own money and printed one billion Labor Treasury Certificates. He started a public works program that built up the infrastructure of Germany.

The German government successfully distributed the new currency based on actual human labor. Millions of unemployed workers found jobs building roads, bridges,

canals, and port facilities. The government paid workers using Labor Treasury Certificates, people used the certificates to purchase goods and service, and more jobs were created.

Hitler restored the Catholic economic system of the Holy Roman Empire.

Two years after he took power, the German economy reached full employment. Hitler had successfully created a government issued debt free currency system.

Meanwhile, the international financiers and bankers were outraged by Germany's refusal to pay the fraudulent debt they owed. Sanctions were implemented that were intended to isolate Germany and disrupt their trade with other nations.

Hitler found ways around the sanctions though and created a system of barter which cut out foreign currency altogether.

However, Hitler also prepared for conflict because they knew they would be attacked for breaking the rules of international finance.

He realized the only way to protect Germany's Catholic economic system and achieve financial freedom would be through war.



# Cum Nimis Absurdum

## Nuremberg Laws Were Catholic Papal Laws



In 1455, Pope Paul IV wrote *Cum Nimis Absurdum* (Since It Is Absurd...). This Papal bull (law) introduced a series of religious and economic restrictions on Jews throughout Europe:

“1. Desiring firstly, as much as we can with (the help of) God, to beneficially provide, by this (our decree) that will forever be in force, we ordain that for the rest of time, in the City as well as in other states, territories and domains of the Church of Rome itself, all Jews are to live in only one (quarter) to which there is only one entrance and from which there is but one exit, and if there is not that capacity (in one such quarter, then), in two or three or however many may be enough; (in any case) they should reside entirely side by side in designated streets and be thoroughly separate from the residences of Christians, (This is to be enforced) by our authority in the City and by that of our representatives in other states, lands and domains noted above.

2. Furthermore, in each and every state, territory and domain in which they are living, they will have only one synagogue, in its customary location, and they will construct no other new ones, nor can they own buildings. Furthermore, all of their synagogues, besides the one allowed, are to be destroyed and demolished. And the properties,

which they currently own, they must sell to Christians within a period of time to be determined by the magistrates themselves.

3. Moreover, concerning the matter that Jews should be recognizable everywhere: (to this end) men must wear a hat, women, indeed, some other evident sign, yellow in color, that must not be concealed or covered by any means, and must be tightly affixed (sewn); and furthermore, they can not be absolved or excused from the obligation to wear the hat or other emblem of this type to any extent whatever and under any pretext whatsoever of their rank or prominence or of their ability to tolerate (this) adversity, either by a chamberlain of the Church, clerics of an apostolic court, or their superiors, or by legates of the Holy See or their immediate subordinates.

4. Also, they may not have nurses or maids or any other Christian domestic or service by Christian women in wet-nursing or feeding their children.

5. They may not work or have work done on Sundays or on other public feast days declared by the Church.

6. Nor may they incriminate Christians in any way, or promulgate false or forged agreements.

7. And they may not presume in any way to play, eat or fraternize with Christians.

8. And they cannot use other than Latin or Italian words in short-term account books that they hold with Christians, and, if they should use them, such records would not be binding on Christians (in legal proceedings).

9. Moreover, these Jews are to be limited to the trade of rag-picking, or “cencinariae” (as it is said in the vernacular), and they cannot trade in grain, barley or any other commodity essential to human welfare.

10. And those among them who are physicians, even if summoned and inquired after, cannot attend or take part in the care of Christians.

11. And they are not to be addressed as superiors (even) by poor Christians.

12. And they are to close their (loan) accounts entirely every thirty days; should fewer than thirty days elapse, they shall not be counted as an entire month, but only as the actual number of days, and furthermore, they will terminate the reckoning as of this

number of days and not for the term of an entire month. In addition, they are prohibited from selling (goods put up as) collateral, put up as temporary security for their money, unless (such goods were) put up a full eighteen months prior to the day on which such (collateral) would be forfeit; at the expiration of the aforementioned number of months, if Jews have sold a security deposit of this sort, they must sign over all money in excess of the principal of the loan to the owner of the collateral.

13. And the statutes of states, territories and domains (in which they have lived for a period of time) concerning primacy of Christians, are to be adhered to and followed without exception.

14. And, should they, in any manner whatsoever, be deficient in the foregoing, it would be treated as a crime: in Rome, by us or by our clergy, or by others authorized by us, and in the aforementioned states, territories and domains by their respective magistrates, just as if they were rebels and criminals by the jurisdiction in which the offense takes place, they would be accused by all Christian people, by us and by our clergy, and could be punished at the discretion of the proper authorities and judges.

15. (This will be in effect) notwithstanding opposing decrees and apostolic rules, and regardless of any tolerance whatever or special rights and dispensation for these Jews (granted) by any Roman Pontiff prior to us and the aforementioned See or of their legates, or by the courts of the Church of Rome and the clergy of the Apostolic courts, or by other of their officials, no matter their import and form, and with whatever (even with repeated derogations) and with other legally valid sub-clauses, and erasures and other decrees, even (those that are) “*motu proprio*” and from “*certain knowledge*” and have been repeatedly approved and renewed.”



480 years later, Germany brought back several of these laws.

The Nuremberg Laws, passed in 1935, were clearly influenced by Catholic policy:

“Section 1

1. Marriages between Jews and citizens of German or kindred blood are forbidden. Marriages concluded in defiance of this law are void, even if, for the purpose of evading this law, they were concluded abroad.
2. Proceedings for annulment may be initiated only by the Public Prosecutor.

Section 2

Extramartial sexual intercourse between Jews and subjects of the state of Germany or related blood is forbidden.

Section 3

Jews will not be permitted to employ female citizens under the age of 45, of German or kindred blood, as domestic workers.

Section 4

1. Jews are forbidden to display the Reich and national flag or the national colours.
2. On the other hand, they are permitted to display the Jewish colours. The exercise of this right is protected by the State.

Section 51. A person who acts contrary to the prohibition of Section 1 will be punished with hard labour.

2. A person who acts contrary to the prohibition of Section 2 will be punished with imprisonment or with hard labour.”





"Cum Nimis Absurdum" and the Nuremberg Laws had slightly different approaches.

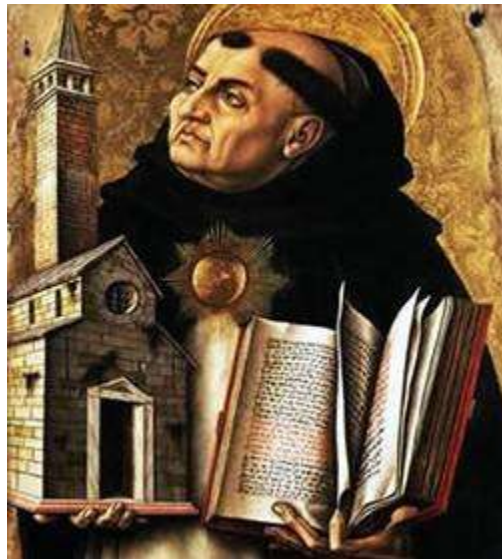
"Cum Nimis Absurdum" focused on religion and the Nuremberg Laws mentioned "blood" and "race". However, both had the same goals and strategies.

Both implemented Jewish Ghettos forced Jews to wear badges of identification.

Both were created with the same goal: Protecting European society against foreign influences.

# Catholics Invented Jewish Ghettos

## Created Badges For Jews



Saint Thomas Aquinas has been given the Latin name “Doctor Angelicus” (the Angelic Doctor) and is widely considered the greatest philosopher and theologian of the Catholic Church.

In 1271, Countess Margaret of Flanders wrote him a letter and requested political advice. She wanted to know the Catholic view of the Jewish people.

In response, Saint Thomas Aquinas wrote: “Jews by reason of their fault are sentenced to perpetual servitude” for killing Jesus.

He also noticed that Jews “seem to have nothing except what they acquired through the depravity of usury.”

Therefore, he believed that “Jews may not keep those things which they have extorted from others through usury”. He added “the Jew should be punished with a greater fine than anyone else in a similar case.”

Later in the letter, he wrote “Jews of each sex in all Christian provinces, and all the time, should be distinguished from other people by some clothing.” (In other words, Saint Thomas Aquinas supported forcing Jews to wear badges... Sound familiar?)

The entire source is posted on the Catholic website, Thomistica.net.

(<http://thomistica.net/letter-to-margaret-of-flanders/>)



The badges for Jews were introduced by the Catholic Church during the Fourth Lateran Council in 1215. Pope Innocent III declared that "Jews and Muslims of both sexes in every Christian province and at all times shall be marked off in the eyes of the public from other peoples through the character of their dress."

The Catholic Church forced the Jews to wear these badges to distinguish themselves from Christians.

Later, the Jewish Ghettos were invented by the Catholic Church in 1555. Pope Paul IV wrote "Cum Nimis Absurdum", which created the Roman Ghetto. The area was surrounded by four walls with three gates that were locked at night. These walls and gates were built by Italian architect Giovanni Sallustio Peruzzi. Pope Paul IV forced the Jews to fund the construction.

The location Pope Paul IV chose for the Roman ghetto was very dirty and often flooded by the Tiber River. Jews had to request permission to live there and had to pay a yearly tax to stay.

Each year, these Jews were required to swear loyalty to the Pope at the Arch of Titus in Rome (the Arch of Titus is an ancient Roman victory arch, which celebrated the Sack of Jerusalem, which destroyed the Jewish temple in 70 AD).

Their Rabbi was also forced to travel to Rome's Capitoline Hill and meet with the political rulers of the city. In this "ceremony", the Rabbi was kicked on his bottom. In exchange, the Jewish community was allowed to stay in Rome for one more year.

The Roman Ghetto existed for more than 500 years and protected Catholics from the Jews.

In 1798, Napoleon invaded Rome and took over the Papal States. He allowed Jews to leave the ghetto and live anywhere in the city.

The next year though, the Papal States were restored and the Catholic Church forced the Jews to return to the ghetto.

The Papal States officially dissolved when they were absorbed by the Kingdom of Italy in 1870. However, Jews were still forced to live in the ghetto until 1882.



Therefore, the Roman Ghetto was the last remaining ghetto in Europe until they were brought back in the 1930s.

On April 26th 1933, Hitler had a well documented meeting with the Bishop of Osnabrück Wilhelm Berning. During this meeting, Hitler explained:

“As for the Jews, I am just carrying on with the same policy which the Catholic Church has adopted for fifteen hundred years, when it has regarded the Jews as dangerous and pushed them into ghettos.”

Then, Hitler added: “I don’t put race above religion, but I do see the dangers in the representatives of this race for Church and State, and perhaps I am doing Christianity a great service.”

Bishop Berning’s response to Hitler’s statement was not recorded, meaning he likely agreed with it.

On July 20th, the Vatican approved the Reichskonkordat, a treaty with Hitler.

# Reichskulturkammer

## Nazi Germany's Catholic Inquisition



In 1919, the “Institute of Sex Research” (Institut für Sexualwissenschaft) was created by Jewish psychologists Magnus Hirschfeld and Arthur Kronfeld.

The research institute studied “sexology”, offering hormone replacements and surgical procedures.

In fact, they performed the first “sex-change” operation in the 1930. Hirschfeld also invented the term “transvestite”, which also led to the terms transgender and transsexual.

The Institute also had the “Museum of Sex”, an educational exhibit for public audiences. This museum visited school children and seen by students on field trips.

In addition to sexual education, the institute provided sex counseling, contraceptives, and treatments for sexually transmitted diseases.

Hirschfeld also created the Scientific-Humanitarian Committee (Wissenschaftlich-humanitäres Komitee,). The organization’s purpose was “social recognition of homosexual, bisexual and transgender men and women, and against their legal persecution”.

The Scientific-Humanitarian Committee is recognized as first international organization ever created to promote homosexuality.

Their main goal was to overturn German laws against homosexuality. They provided legal assistance for homosexuals charged with crimes and gathered signatures on a petition for the law to be repealed.

In 1921, Hirschfeld organized the First Congress for Sexual Reform, which led to the formation of the World League for Sexual Reform.

Future meetings for the Congress of Sexual Reform were held in Copenhagen (1928), London (1929), Vienna (1930), and Brno (1932).

The media praised Hirschfeld as “the Einstein of Sex” and claimed he was an expert on human sexuality.



Meanwhile, Germans with traditional beliefs and values were outraged by the “Institute of Sex”. They wondered why their government had not put a stop to it.

The reason was that after World War I, the German government transformed into the Weimar Republic, a representative democracy.

By contrast, the Holy Roman Empire was an authoritative monarchy. It was dedicated to promoting the Catholic Church and defending traditions.

As a representative democracy though, the Weimar Republic was only interested in promoting “revolution” and defending “freedom”.

In a democracy, whoever receives the most votes is “right”. However, something isn’t “right” just because a majority of people claim it is.

Things are right because they are “true”, not because they are necessarily popular ideas.

However, popular ideas are often created by “intellectuals” like Magnus Hirsch. They use “revolution” and “freedom” to spread their own radical theories.

Hirsch saw himself as a revolutionary scientist, studying sex and discovering different types of sexual behaviors.

However, the “Institute of Sex Research” was destroyed shortly after Hitler was elected.



On May 6th, 1933, their library and archives were carried into the streets and burned. Over 20,000 books and journals, and 5,000 images were destroyed.

In fact, much of the newsreel film and many pictures of the “Nazi book-burning” were from this event.

Earlier that year, German Secretary of State Dr. Joseph Goebbels had created the Reich Ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda (German: Reichsministerium für Volksaufklärung und Propaganda or Propagandaministerium). His goal was to protect German culture by controlling the media.

The book burnings were part of the “Action Against the Un-German Spirit” Day, meant to symbolize the purification of the German culture. Other book-burnings were organized in Munich, Heidelberg, Frankfurt, Göttingen, Cologne, Hamburg, Dortmund, Halle, Nuremberg, Würzburg, Hannover, Münster, Königsberg, Koblenz, and Salzburg.

Later that year, Goebbels established the Reichskulturkammer (Reich Chamber of Culture). Germans who wanted to work in cultural media were forced to apply for membership with the Reichskulturkammer.

If rejected, they were prohibited from working in radio, film, music, theater, literature, or the press.

Within this organization, there were several groups created to focus on various aspects of German culture:



Reichsrundfunkkammer (Radio)  
Reichsfilmkammer (Movies)  
Reichsmusikkammer (Music)  
Reichskammer der bildenden Künste (Fine Arts)  
Reichstheaterkammer (Theater)  
Reichsschrifttumskammer (Literature)  
Reichspressekammer (Press)

The German government destroyed pornography, banned homosexual clubs, and outlawed sexually explicit publications.

Therefore, Dr. Joseph Goebbels created the Reichskulturkammer to function as Nazi Germany's Catholic Inquisition.



During the Middle Ages, the Roman Catholic Church created the Inquisition to “fight against heretics”. The “Inquisitio Haereticae Pravitatis” (Inquiry on Heretical Perversity) was a group of institutions within the judicial system of the Roman Catholic Church. Their goal was to “combat the spread of heresy and error” throughout Europe.

In 1184, Pope Lucius III wrote “Ad abolendam” (On abolishing). This papal bull (law) made it illegal to preach without the authorization of the Roman Catholic Church. Anyone who disobeyed would be placed under excommunication.

In 1215, Pope Innocent III included “Ad abolendam” as Canon 3 of the Fourth Council of Lateran.

Later, Pope Gregory IX wrote a series of papal bulls in the 1230s which officially created the papal inquisition. These investigations were conducted by priests, trained specifically for the job.

In the 13th century, Pope Gregory IX assigned the Dominican priests to conduct the papal inquisition. They were selected for their history of anti-heresy. They were instructed to be thorough and systematic, keeping detailed records. They judged heresy alone, letting local authorities determine any legal punishments.

Legal punishments were often prayer, public apology, pilgrimage, being forced to wear a yellow cross for life, imprisonment, or banishment. The most severe criminals could be burned at the stake.

The “Handbook for Inquisitors” published in 1578, explained the purpose of these punishments was to “warn the public and distract them from committing evil” (Latin: *sed in bonum publicum ut alij terreantur, & a malis committendis avocentur*).

In other words, the purpose of the Inquisition was to protect the culture and terrify anyone who was tempted to do evil things.



In 1481, the Inquisition had spread into Spain and was adopted by Catholic Monarchs, King Ferdinand II of Aragon and Queen Isabella I of Castile. They created the Spanish Inquisition (Spanish: *Inquisición española*) to promote Catholicism throughout their kingdom.

Later in 1492, they wrote “The Alhambra Decree”, which ordered Jews to convert or leave Spain. Many left, but some converted and stayed. Therefore, the Inquisition made sure that converts weren’t secretly practicing Judaism.

Therefore, there were many trials and executions during this period. From 1484 to 1505, 99.3% of the Inquisition trials in Barcelona investigated converts from Judaism. Historian Henry Kamen estimates that 2,000 converts were found guilty of still practicing Judaism and executed. They were often burned at the stake.

Historian García Cárcel estimates the Spanish Inquisition included 150,000 trials. From 1560 to 1700, 2% (or 3,000) of these criminals were executed.

Again, the purpose of the Inquisition was to protect the culture and terrify anyone who was tempted to do evil things.

The Spanish Inquisition also punished homosexuality. Canon Law (the law of the Catholic Church) considers sodomy “a crime against nature” which “merits separate attention”. These crimes often included anal sex, oral sex, rape, and bestiality.

Out of the nearly 1,000 convicted of sodomy during the Spanish Inquisition, 170 were burnt at the stake. Of these, 84 were executed for bestiality and 75 were found guilty of homosexuality.

The Spanish Inquisition also worked to prevent the spread of heretical ideas by creating lists of prohibited books, including the Talmud and non-Latin versions of the Bible.

However, many claimed the inquisition brought an end to “free thought” and “scientific advancement” in Spain.

In 1533, Rodrigo Manrique wrote “Our country is a land of pride and envy; you may add, of barbarism. For now it is clear that down there one cannot possess any culture without being suspected of heresy, error and Judaism. Thus silence has been imposed on the learned.”



Meanwhile, the Protestant Reformation had weakened the power of the Catholic Church in Europe. The Enlightenment inspired liberal revolutions, representative democracies, and “freedom”.

In Weimar Germany, that meant Magnus Hirschfeld and the “Institute of Sex” However, there were many other Jewish “intellectuals” that questioned traditional beliefs and values during this era.

Other notable Jewish “sexologists” in Weimar Germany included Wilhelm Reich, Kurt Hiller, Benedict Friedlaender, and Erika Mann.

Jewish sociologists created the Institute for Social Research (also known as the Frankfurt School). Examples include Erich Fromm, Herbert Marcuse, Theodor Adorno, Walter Benjamin, Leo Lowenthal, and Max Horkheimer.

This group of Jewish sociologists invented “Critical Theory”, which was a combination of Marx’s economic ideas with Freud’s psychological theories (both Marx and Freud were Jews). They created “cultural marxism”, which later became known as “political correctness”.

Political theory was dominated by Jewish thinkers including Ernst Bloch, Leo Strauss, Hannah Arendt, Leo Lowenthal, Karl Löwith, Julius Guttmann, Hans-Georg Gadamer, Franz Rosenzweig, Gershom Scholem, and Alexander Altmann.

Their modern “Marxist/“Zionist” styles were different from the universal laws expressed by Catholic political theorists including Justinian the Great, Machiavelli, and Saint Thomas More.

Philosophy was dominated by Jewish thinkers including Edmund Husserl, Hans Reichenbach, Richard von Mises, and John von Neumann.

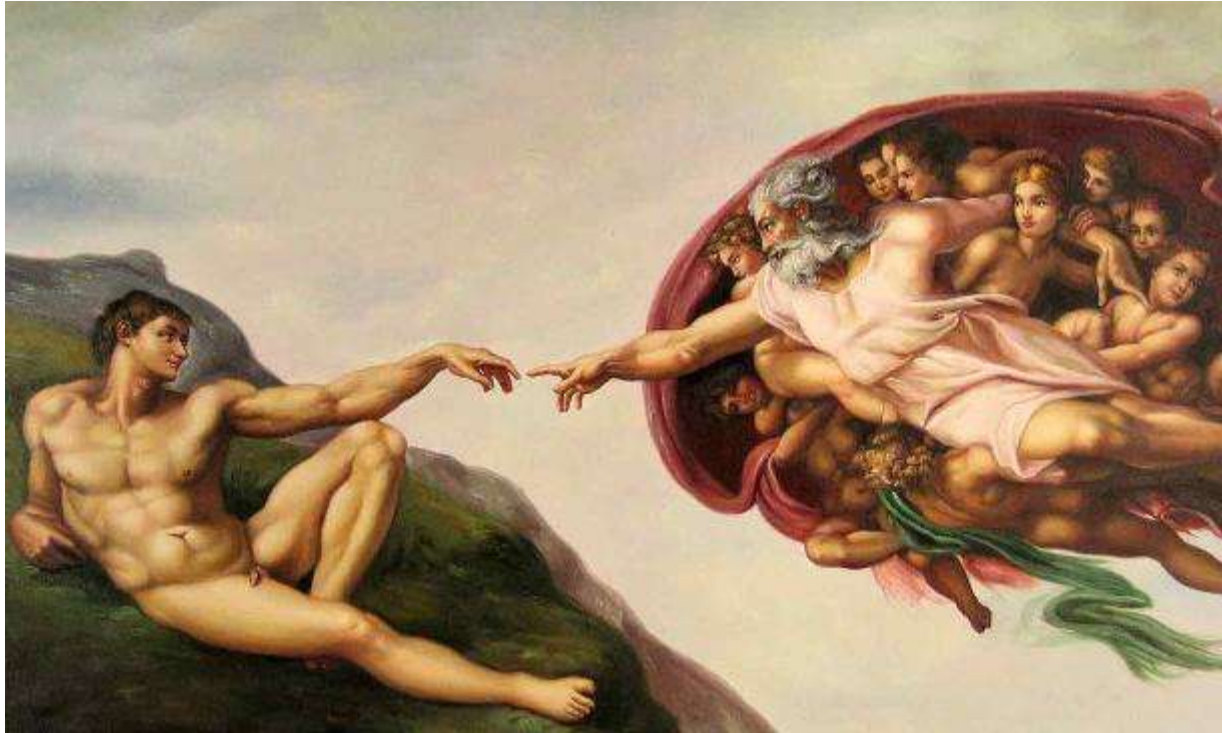
Their modern “material” style was different from the deep spiritual theories expressed by Catholic philosophers including Saint Gregory the Great, Saint Augustine, and Saint Thomas Aquinas.

Art was dominated by Jewish painters including Ludwig Meidner, Max Liebermann, Otto Freundlich, and March Chagall. Below is Meidner’s “Apocalypse”:





This modern “expressionism” style was quite different than the beautiful Greco-Roman art created by Catholics including Michelangelo, DaVinci, and Caravaggio. Below is Michelangelo’s “Creation”.



Music was dominated by Jewish composers, including Alban Berg, Arnold Schoenberg, Kurt Weill, Hanns Eisler, Otto Klemperer, and Paul Dessau.

Their modern “tonality” style was also significantly different from the amazing classical music created by Catholics including Beethoven, J.C. Bach, and Mozart.

Literature and theater were dominated by Jewish writers including Alfred Döblin, Karl Kraus, Ernst Toller, and Max Reinhardt.

Their modern “cabaret” style was entirely different than the classical literature written by Catholic authors including Dante, Wolfram von Eschenbach, and Shakespeare.

Architecture was influenced by Jewish designers, including Erich Mendelsohn, Bruno Taut, Anni Albers, Marcel Breuer, Naum Gabo, Ludwig Hirschfeld Mack, László Moholy-Nagy, and Naum Slutzky. Below is the Bauhaus Museum in Tel Aviv, Israel.



Their modern “Bauhaus” style was totally different from the magnificent Cathedrals designed by the Catholic Church in the Middle Ages. Below is the Cologne Cathedral.





During the Weimar Republic, German society was transforming and losing many cultural values and traditions.

University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee Dr. Marcus Bullock has written, “the world of Weimar represents modernism in its most vivid manifestation.”

By contrast, the Third Reich represented the Catholic traditions of the past.

Dr. Joseph Goebbels created the Reich Ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda and the Reichskulturkammer to restore the Holy Roman Empire and defend traditional German culture.

On the night Magnus Hirschfeld’s “Institute of Sex” was destroyed and his books were burned, Dr. Joseph Goebbels gave a speech and declared:

“The era of extreme Jewish intellectualism is now at an end... The future German man will not just be a man of books, but a man of character.”



# Schutzstaffel

## SS Officers Inspired Teutonic Knights



During the Third Reich, posters throughout Germany presented Hitler as a Teutonic Knight, fighting to restore the medieval greatness of the Holy Roman Empire.

The Teutonic Knights were originally known as the “Order of Brothers of the German House of Saint Mary in Jerusalem”. They created by the German Catholic Knights who defeated the Jews and Muslims during the Crusades.

The Teutonic Knights were soldier-priests who took vows to the Pope and the Holy Roman Emperor. After the Crusades ended in 1291, the knights returned to Europe.

Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II decided to use the order for a “Northern Crusade” into Eastern Europe. The Teutonic Knights led invasions into Hungary, Poland, and Estonia.

Later, Emperor Louis IV gave them the imperial privilege to conquer all of Lithuania and Russia. Following the Protestant Reformation, the knights largely returned to defend the Catholic Church in Germany.

The Teutonic Knights were a major force within the Holy Roman Empire. They were trusted with the task of protecting the Holy Lance and the Crown Jewels of the Holy Roman Empire. They stood guard in the King’s Chapel located in Nuremberg Castle, guarding the sacred relics.

As the Holy Roman Empire dissolved following the Protestant Reformation, the Teutonic Knights could no longer protect the Holy Lance and Crown Jewels. As Napoleon approached in 1796, the treasures were hidden and later sent to Vienna, Austria.



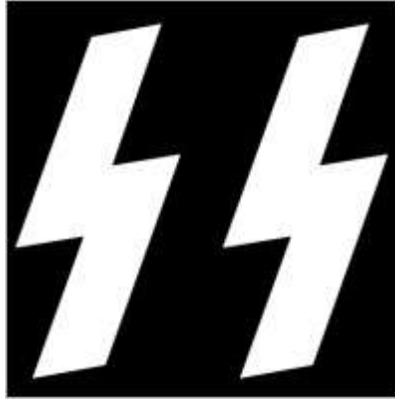
Adolf Hitler and Heinrich Himmler were both deeply interested in ancient history, Catholic mysticism, and the military campaigns of the Holy Roman Emperors. Himmler was specifically interested in the Teutonic Knights and his worldview was shaped by the order of medieval soldier-priests.

The Schutzstaffel was created in 1925, giving personal protection to Hitler at public functions and events. Heinrich Himmler joined that same year, and eventually took over the organization in 1929.

Under Himmler's control, the SS transformed and resembled the Teutonic Knights. Their official colors were black and white, the same used by the medieval soldier-priests. In 1933, Professor Karl Diebitsch and Walter Heck designed new all-black uniforms, influenced by the same design the Catholic knights wore in the Middle Ages.

Heinrich Himmler told his officers, "Never forget, we are a knightly order." The Schutzstaffel had the same ancestry qualifications as the Teutonic Knights, requiring members prove their German heritage for three generations. The SS also began its own "Northern Crusade", reconquering the same land in Eastern Europe the Catholic knights had taken.

Most importantly though, the SS officers and the Teutonic Knights were both given the important task of protecting the Holy Lance and the Crown Jewels of the Roman Empire.



Himmler renovated the Wewelsburg Castle, located deep in the sacred Teutoburg Forest. The castle became a masterpiece of late renaissance architecture. It became the SS officer training academy, where soldiers prepared for knighthood with spiritual and intellectual training exercises.

He was fascinated by the rites and traditions of the Holy Roman Emperors. A replica of the Holy Lance was kept on his desk. Replicas of the imperial crown, scepter, and orb were put in glass display cases in the castle museum.

Himmler named his personal section of the castle after King Heinrich I, his patron saint. He decorated his room with a medieval bed, armchair, and suit of armor. He designed another portion of the castle for Hitler, which was named and decorated in honor of Frederick the Great.

He was inspired by the past to build his dream of a new Reich. In the castle museum was a miniature display of an old-fashioned farmhouse with a straw roof.

This display included dollhouse figures of Aryan men, women, and children dressed in simple clothing. Across from the small house was a tiny furnace with a burning fire. Miniature horses and sheep grazed in large green fields.

It was a glimpse into paradise, a symbol of medieval German simplicity and abundance.

Himmler was inspired by medieval Europe and supported Hitler's plan to restore the Holy Roman Empire. Therefore, the Schutzstaffel was created to function as the holy knights of the Third Reich.



The official motto of the SS was "Meine Ehre heißt Treue" (My Honour is Loyalty). Like the Teutonic Knights, they took a vow, practiced chivalry, and devoted themselves to God.

As leader of the Schutzstaffel, Heinrich Himmler required his officers to read and memorize a book he wrote called "50 Questions and Answers for the SS-Man":

"The first question is: "What is your oath?"

The answer is: "We swear to you, Adolf Hitler, loyalty and bravery as leader and chancellor of the German Reich. We vow to you and to the principles laid down by you obedience to the point of death. So help us God!"

The second question is: "Thus you believe in a God?"

The answer is: "Yes, I believe in a Lord God." The third question is: "What do you think of a person who does not believe in a God?" The answer is: "I consider him arrogant, stupid, and a megalomaniac; he is not suited for us."

In 1937, Himmler explained "Be in no doubt that we would not be able to be this body of men bound by a solemn oath if we did not have the firm belief in a Lord God who rules over us, who has created us and our Fatherland, our people and this earth, and who sent us our leader."

He further wrote: "We have the holy conviction that according to the eternal laws of this world we are accountable for every deed, for every word, and every thought, that nothing our mind thinks up, our tongue speaks, and our hand does is completed with the act itself, but is a cause which will have its effect, which in an inevitable, inexorable cycle redounds on ourselves and our people in the form of a blessing or curse. Believe me, men with this conviction are anything but atheists."

# Conclusion

## The Third Reich Was The Return Of The Holy Roman Empire



Nurnberg was widely recognized as the capital of the Holy Roman Empire. Back in 1424, Emperor Sigismund had presented the Holy Lance and Crown Jewels to the city and declared by royal decree they would remain there forever.

Nurnberg's famous fountain, the Schoner Brunnen, displays stone-carved figures of the Holy Roman Empire's princes, dukes, and bishops, along with a host of Angels who blessed them.

Nurnberg's famous clock, the Mannleinlaufen, is on the front of the Church of Our Lady. The clock has life-sized mechanical figurines of Holy Roman Empire royalty.

Even after the Holy Roman Empire disappeared, Nurnberg continued displaying and celebrating the Holy Lance and Crown Jewels.

Nurnberg was also the city where astronomers drew the first maps of the universe, publishers printed the first illustrated history of the world, and bakers created the first gingerbread cookies. Pocket watches, tinsel, and lead pencils were also invented in the city.

Hitler planned to resurrect Nurnberg as the imperial city of the German Reich. In speeches, he explained Germany's brain was Berlin, its heart was Munich, and its soul was Nurnberg.

Therefore, the Allies were determined to destroy the city and its cultural legacy.



By January 2, 1945, much of Nuremberg had been destroyed by bombing raids.

HOWEVER, Nurnberg had very little strategic military importance. The targets of these bombing raids were not factories or industries supporting the Axis war effort.

Therefore, the Nuremberg bombing raids were clearly attacks on German culture and history itself. Nurnberg's famous Saint Catherine's Catholic Church was destroyed.

Modern warfare generally respects sites of cultural and historical significance. They are considered "neutral" and any deliberate attempts to destroy them would be considered "barbaric" and a "crime against humanity".

For example, Catholic Cathedrals are historical symbols of traditional European culture. The Allies recklessly (maybe even deliberately) bombed and destroyed many of them. Examples include:

Dresden Cathedral (German: Katholische Hofkirche) in Dresden

Salzburg Cathedral (German: Salzburger-Dom) in Salzburg

Saint Hedwig's Cathedral (German: Sankt-Hedwigs-Kathedrale) in Berlin

Saint Mary's Cathedral (German: Dom-Sankt-Maria) in Hildesheim

Cologne Cathedral (German: Kölner Dom) in Cologne

(Amazingly the Cologne Cathedral was hit with fourteen bombs but did not collapse)

In Nurnberg though, most of the city was destroyed. The Allied bombing raids killed over 3,000 and left 170,000 homeless. The Allies kept bombing the city though, with bombs often falling on buildings that were already destroyed.





After the war ended, the Allies used the Nurnberg Trials to continue their attack against German culture and history.

They were series of military tribunals against top members of the German government. Sir Norman Birkett, the British judge presiding over the trials claimed it was “the greatest trial in history”.

However, many notable figures have also criticized the Nurnberg Trials.

Harlan Fiske Stone, the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court called the Nuremberg trials a fraud. ” He claimed they were a “high-grade lynching party”.

He further explained:

“I don’t mind what he does to the Nazis, but I hate to see the pretense that he is running a court and proceeding according to common law. This is a little too sanctimonious a fraud to meet my old-fashioned ideas.”

William O. Douglas, an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court claimed the Allies were guilty of “substituting power for principle” at Nuremberg. He further explained:

“I thought at the time and still think that the Nuremberg trials were unprincipled. Law was created ex post facto to suit the passion and clamor of the time.”

In other words, the Allies were accusing the Germans of breaking laws that were actually created after the war had ended.

Robert H. Jackson, an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court and the American prosecutor during the Nurnberg Trials actually admitted the Allies "have done or are doing some of the very things we are prosecuting the Germans for." He added:

"We are prosecuting plunder and our Allies are practicing it. We say aggressive war is a crime and one of our allies asserts sovereignty over the Baltic States based on no title except conquest."



The point of controversy were the forced labor camps Hitler created for Jewish people. (America did the EXACT SAME THING with 11,000 German Americans and 110,000 Japanese Americans)

During the war, Hitler actually allowed the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to examine these camps.

The ICRC won the Nobel Peace prize in 1944 and is a renowned humanitarian organization. They inspected the facilities and published a 1,600 page report after the end of the war. In the ICRC report, there is no mention of any gas chambers or genocide.

The ICRC report also claims that most deaths occurred when food supplies were cut off following the Allies invasion near the end of the war.

They ICRC estimates 300,000 people died in the camps, far less than the popular estimate over six million.

Adolf Hitler fought to unite Germany in much of the same way King Charlemagne had in the past. Germans NEVER called themselves Nazis, that name was actually created by Jews. ("Ashkenazi" is the Hebrew word for Germany)

Both Hitler and Charlemagne fought wars with surrounding territories to expand the size of the state. Both rulers established economic policies that promoted real human labor and prevented the financial exploitation of the German people.

King Charlemagne also fought brutal wars to convert the Saxon tribe and once executed a group of 4,500 soldiers who had peacefully surrendered. He was triumphant though and his historical reputation was formed by his supporters. He was eventually named a saint by the Catholic Church following his death.

By contrast, Hitler was defeated and his enemies have carefully developed and spread his legacy... the Holocaust...As Winston Churchill once famously declared, "history is written by the victors."



The purpose of the Nurnberg Trials was to rewrite history. The Allies had conquered Germany and destroyed Nurnberg, the capital of the Holy Roman Empire.

The Allies were total hypocrites and recognized they were accusing Germans of committing many crimes they were actually guilty of themselves.

During the trials, the Germans were found guilty of "war crimes" and forced to embrace the "modern world".

The modern world hates the Holy Roman Empire and claims Medieval Europe was “the Dark Ages”.

These critics support the “separation of church and state” and claim the words “Holy” and “Empire” don’t belong together.

After World War II, the Holy Lance and the Crown Jewels of the Holy Roman Empire were returned to the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna, Austria.

They are still recognized as valuable treasures but no longer seen as sacred symbols of divine rule and world conquest. The “modern world” has no interest in these ancient superstitions and spiritual mysteries.

In the Kunsthistorisches Museum, the Holy Lance and Crown Jewels are only seen as historical artifacts. However, some still believe they are eternal symbols of a continual, tribal struggle for world supremacy.

Back in 1912, a twenty-three year old art student with large ambitions but limited talent entered that museum and was inspired by those treasures.

Hitler claimed that experience was a significant moment in his life. In Mein Kampf, he later explained:

“During those years a view of life and a definite outlook on the world took shape in my mind. These became the granite basis of my conduct at that time. Since then I have extended that foundation only very little, and I have changed nothing in it.”

Twenty-six years later, he made it his duty, his divine obligation, to return the Holy Lance and the Crown Jewels to Nurnberg and restore the Holy Roman Empire.

Hitler believed these sacred objects were more than memories of the past.

He knew the Holy Lance and the Crown Jewels of the Holy Roman Empire have the power to control the destiny of the world.



Jett & Jahn Media created the “Third Reich: Return Of The Holy Roman Empire” series to examine Hitler’s real plans for Germany.

All of the sources we used were from well documented academic books and articles.

(If you doubt any claim we make, we welcome you to look it up for yourself)